

## LEADER RECALLS PLEDGE OF LABOR

Gompers Rises From Bed of Sickness to Deny Charge of Bolshevism.

### ASSERTS UNIONS TRUE TO U.S.

Declares Government of the United States is Solidly Anchored in the Heart of Every True American, in Answer to Lore.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Samuel Gompers, weak from several days of illness, took the floor at the national industrial conference to bitterly assail an insinuation that the workmen of the United States planned an attempt to overthrow the government.

Mr. Gompers was moved to what was called the most eloquent speech of the conference by the remarks of L. F. Lore, who, speaking from the viewpoint of the employers, referred to what he said were attempts of bolshevism to gain a foothold in the United States through labor.

He added that "there is an element that believes that because it is easy to tear down the established government in Russia it will be easy to destroy the government of the United States."

"That is not true," he asserted. "In Russia the government was centered in one man and his ministers, but the government of the United States is solidly anchored in the heart of every true American."

When Lore, who is president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, said that labor took advantage of the most critical period of the recent war to force important concessions from the war labor board, Mr. Gompers rose to his feet.

Speaking in a weak voice the federation president recalled the conference of 188 labor leaders on March 12, 1917, at which labor pledged itself, three weeks before President Wilson asked for a declaration of war, to back the government to the limit, come what might.

"And American labor made good its pledge," he added hoarsely.

Plainly drawing on his reserve of strength—lessened by several days of illness—the veteran labor leader referred with scorn to Mr. Lore's insinuations that labor had enjoyed undue benefits from the war.

"Ah, we should go to the great corporations, to the board of directors to find the philanthropists of our time," he exclaimed sarcastically. "Perish the thought!"

Asserting that "whether you like it or not, the masses of labor of the United States have at last found their ability to articulate through organization," Mr. Gompers told the delegates that the laboring classes are producing the wealth of the world and that, without minimizing the great contributions made by men of thought and direction to that production, the time had come when in America labor was determined to gain a fair share of the rewards.

### REDS SLAY 23,652 IN RIGA

Intoxicated Executioners Shot Men, Women and Children—Aided by Young Girls.

Stockholm, Oct. 20.—Prof. Guido Schneider of Riga, in a lecture here, stated that the bolsheviks shot 23,652 men, women and children in Riga. The executioners, intoxicated and unable to aim straight, wounded their victims time and again, laughing at their agonies, which sometimes lasted a whole day and night, he said. Young girls, elegantly dressed, volunteered as executioners.

### SLAYER OF CHILD IS HANGED

Thomas Fitzgerald Pays Penalty for Crime on the Gallows at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Thomas Fitzgerald, slayer of little Janet Wilkinson, is dead. He was hanged for his crime in the Cook county jail.

Fitzgerald was calm up to the moment when he went to the gallows. A religious exaltation seemed to sustain him through the ordeal of the death cell.

### AUSTRIA RATIFIES TREATY

German Party Members, Solid Against Pact, Alone Vote "No" on Proposition.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—The Austrian national assembly ratified the peace treaty of St. Germain. The ratification was voted without debate. The German party alone opposed favorable action, that party being a unit in opposition.

### Lutheran Synods Merged

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 20.—Mergers of the northern, central, southern and Chicago district synods, the organization to be known as the Illinois state synod, was effected at the northern Illinois Evangelical synod convention.

### German Arrive in Brazil

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 20.—Among the passengers of the Dutch liner Hollandia, arriving here, were 406 former German officers and soldiers. Of these 23 will remain in Brazil, while the remainder will go to Argentina.

### Passport Rule is Extended

Washington, Oct. 18.—By an overwhelming majority the house passed the bill extending for one year war-time passport restrictions so as to keep radicals and undesirable aliens out of the United States.

### Seven Men Hold Up N. J. Bank

Roselle, N. J., Oct. 18.—Seven bank robbers of the First National bank here of \$7,000 in cash in a daring hold-up in the afternoon. They escaped after shooting a policeman who endeavored to stop them.

### Yanks to Silesia This Week

Washington, Oct. 16.—American troops, which will form part of the force to occupy the province of Silesia, if such action is ordered by the supreme council in Paris, will sail this week from New York.

### Too Much Paper Money

Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—Otto Welis, chairman of the majority socialist party in Germany, in a speech at Leipzig said the time has arrived when it was unprofitable to issue paper money.

## UNCOVERED



### GARY ANARCHY HOTBED

MAJ. GEN. WOOD SAYS REDS DUPERED STEEL WORKERS.

Colonel Mapes Says if Evidence Was Published Strike in Mills Would End at Once.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the central department of the United States army, went to Gary and took personal charge of the rounding up of the reds who are running away with the steel strike.

"I endorse all Colonel Mapes has told you," he said to the newspaper correspondents. "This place is a hotbed of anarchy. I believe that the workmen in the steel mills are being duped by the propaganda of violence and destruction."

There have been many threats that the wives and children of workers will be made to suffer if the men do not join the strikers. Also, complaints were made to the police that men wearing masks and long robes have stopped them in the streets at night and threatened dire things if they did not strike at once.

The reply of Colonel Mapes to these tactics was a series of raids on red houses, shops and poolrooms. Forty-two places were raided at night and 18 men arrested, of whom 16 are in jail, marked "hold for the military."

Colonel Mapes says they will be sent to Indianapolis and deported. All are alien reds.

The raids were renewed. The soldiers began making their descents on the places marked as hiding places of radicals. It is the beginning of a definite and determined campaign to put the reds out of business.

"If the evidence we collected in raids were revealed," said Colonel Mapes, "the end of the activities of the steel strike would be the result."

Colonel Mapes refused to reveal the evidence. The natural inference is that the military has found documentary evidence the strike was brought about by the same radical element which a few days ago circulated handbills calling on the "workers" to overthrow the United States army and seize the government.

### CABINET TO RUN THE U. S.

President Wilson's Illness Makes It Necessary for Aids to Take Over His Duties.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The cabinet met and prepared to assume as many as possible of the activities of President Wilson for the remainder of the period of his illness. This means, in short, cabinet operation of the executive branches of the government until the president is well enough to resume his duties or at least sufficient to recover to guide the cabinet.

Meanwhile, there was no pronounced change in the president's condition save that he passed a restless night because of a swelling of the prostate gland.

Action of the cabinet in proceeding to take over some of the functions of the chief executive was deemed an indication that the president would be sick for a long time.

### KING SEES NATIONAL PARK

Royal Family of Belgium Enthusiastic Over Scenery in the Yosemite Valley.

Yosemite Valley, Cal., Oct. 16.—Albert, king of Belgium, and the royal visiting party are spending Wednesday in this great national park. Years ago, when King Albert came to this country as the then crown prince and traveled incognito, he walked through the hills and valleys of Yosemite. Yesterday he enthusiastically pointed out each point of interest and each site which holds a memory to his wife, Queen Elizabeth, and his son, Prince Leopold.

### Irish Prisoners to Go Free

Dublin, Oct. 20.—The lord mayor has been informed that all the Irish political prisoners in Mount Joy prison will be liberated immediately. This is the outcome of their hunger strike, it was explained.

### U. S. to Sell \$500,000 Leather

Washington, Oct. 20.—The war department announced an auction sale of approximately \$500,000 worth of leather to be held November 14 at the office of the zone surplus property officer in Chicago.

### Burn Way Into Bank Vault

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The National bank at Potosi, Mo., near St. Louis, was looted. Two bandits with an acetylene torch burned their way into the vault. They escaped, early reports said, with \$25,000.

### German Sell War Material

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Finance Minister Erzberger has admitted to the national assembly that large quantities of German war materials, worth more than 100,000,000 marks, have been sold to Czechoslovakia.

### To Select Convention City

Washington, Oct. 17.—Chairman Homer Cummings will call the Democratic national committee to meet in Washington on January 6 or 7 to fix the time and place for holding the next Democratic convention.

### Whitlock Receives Degree

Cleveland, O., Oct. 16.—The degree of doctor of literature was bestowed upon Brand Whitlock of Toledo, ambassador to Belgium, by the Western Reserve university "because he was a maker and a recorder of history."

## SHANTUNG KEPT IN THE TREATY

Foes of the Pact Are Defeated in Senate Test Vote on Deal.

### RECORD STANDS 55 TO 35

Fourteen Republicans Voted Against the Amendment While Three Democrats Favored the Change in the Treaty of Peace.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The senate voted to place the seal of its ratification on the Shantung settlement.

By a vote of 55 to 35, the foreign relations committee amendment restoring Shantung to China was rejected.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader, immediately upon the announcement of the roll call, gave notice that he would offer a motion later to wipe all reference to Shantung from the treaty.

The result was no surprise, although the majority against the amendment was somewhat larger than had been anticipated. This was caused by the defection of 14 Republicans, all of whom, however, declared they would insist upon a reservation expressing American disapproval of the Shantung award. Most of these senators opposed the amendment, not because of any lack of sympathy with its purposes, but because they feared an amendment might destroy the treaty.

For the same reason, some of them will vote against the Johnson amendment, to give the United States as many votes in the league as the British empire, and indications are that the Johnson amendment will meet the same fate as the Shantung amendment.

Here is the way the senate lined up on the Shantung amendment:

For the amendment—Republicans: Ball, Delaware; Borah, Idaho; Brandegee, Connecticut; Calder, New York; Capper, Kansas; Curtis, Kansas; Dillingham, Vermont; Fall, New Mexico; France, Maryland; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Gurnea, North Dakota; Harding, Ohio; Johnson, California; Jones, Washington; Knox, Pennsylvania; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCord, Illinois; McLean, Connecticut; Moses, New Hampshire; New, Indiana; Newberry, Michigan; Norris, Nebraska; Page, Vermont; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Phillips, Colorado; Underhill, New York; Sherman, Illinois; Sutherland, West Virginia; Wadsworth, New York; Warren, Wyoming; Watson, Indiana—32.

Democrats: Gore, Oklahoma; Reed, Missouri; Walsh, Massachusetts—3.

Against the amendment—Republicans: Hale, Maine; Kellogg, Minnesota; Kenyon, Iowa; Keyes, New Hampshire; Lenroot, Wisconsin; McCumber, North Dakota; McNary, Oregon; Nelson, Minnesota; Smart, Utah; Spencer, Missouri; Sterling, South Dakota; Townsend, Michigan—14.

Democrats: Ashurst, Arizona; Bankhead, Alabama; Beckham, Kentucky; Chamberlain, Oregon; Culberson, Texas; Dyer, Missouri; Fletcher, Florida; Gay, Louisiana; Gerry, Rhode Island; Harris, Georgia; Harrison, Mississippi; Henderson, Nevada; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; King, Utah; Kirby, Arkansas; McKellar, Tennessee; Myers, Montana; Nugent, Idaho; Overman, North Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Phelps, California; Pittman, Nevada; Pomeroy, Ohio; Randall, Louisiana; Robinson, Arkansas; Shepard, Texas; Shields, Tennessee; Simmons, North Carolina; Smith, Arizona; Smith, Georgia; Smith, Maryland; Stanley, Kentucky; Swanson, Virginia; Thomas, Colorado; Trammell, Florida; Underwood, Alabama; Walsh, Montana; Williams, Mississippi; Wolcott, Delaware—41.

Of the senators not voting Senators Edge (Rep., New Jersey); Martin (Dem., Virginia); Smith (Dem., South Carolina); Johnson (Dem.), South Dakota, were paired against the amendment. Senators Elkins (Rep.) of West Virginia and Fernald (Rep.) of Maine were paired for it.

### SUGAR RATION FOR GOTHAM

One Pound Only to Be Sold to Each Purchaser; Envelope to Appear in Restaurants.

New York, Oct. 18.—Arthur Williams, federal food administrator for New York, is perfecting plans to place the city on a sugar rationing basis, similar to that in force during the war. Sales of sugar will be limited to one pound for each customer, and many restaurants already have put in to effect the sugar envelopes employed during the war, instead of the open bowl.

### Wilson Fox to Be Deported

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 18.—Frank Geizler, an Austrian, was re-arrested by the chief of police when he was released from the federal prison here. He is being held for deportation. Geizler was convicted of threatening the life of President Wilson in North Dakota in 1917.

### Flyer Crosses Alps

Paris, Oct. 19.—Lieutenant Pointet, the French aviator who started from Issy-les-Moulineaux Tuesday on a flight to Melbourne, Australia, arrived at Rome, at the aviation field of Centocelle.

### Sugar Ration for Gotham

New York, Oct. 18.—Arthur Williams, federal food administrator for New York, is perfecting plans to place the city on a sugar rationing basis, similar to that in force during the war.

### Four Hoarders Are Jailed

Washington, Oct. 18.—Jail sentences and fines in two cases brought under the food control act were reported to the department of justice by District Attorney John R. O'Connor of San Diego.

### Wales May Not Visit U. S.

London, Oct. 18.—It is quite in the cards that the visit of the prince of Wales to the United States may be abandoned owing to President Wilson's continued illness, says the Daily Mail.

### More Jap Troops Sent to Siberia

Tokyo, Oct. 17.—It is announced by the war office that a brigade of infantry and a battalion of engineers from the Thirtieth division will be dispatched to Siberia and to north Manchuria.

### Strike Ties Up Ottumwa

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 17.—A tie-up of street car service is announced by the employees of the local railway and light company as a result of a rejection by the company of the new wage schedule.

### Seize Drugs Worth \$70,000

Des Moines, Oct. 17.—Federal authorities announced that in a raid on the apartments of Aaron Lowery, 508 Cass avenue, opium and morphine to the value of more than \$70,000 was seized and Lowery arrested.

### \$20,000,000 for Schools

Washington, Oct. 16.—Secretary Glass recommended to congress an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to enable the federal board for vocational training to carry out the purposes of the vocational training act.

### Strikers and Police Clash

Youngstown, O., Oct. 16.—Police clashed with strikers who were stoning cars loaded with men on their way to work in Erie, Pa. A Croatian striker, Peter Burell, had a leg broken by an officer's bullet.

## FEW MORE POINTS ARE IRONED OUT

Capital and Labor Committee of 15 Act to Attain Unity.

### TWO CHANGES ARE MADE

Points of Difference at Trade Parley Are Fast Disappearing—Delegates Work Throughout Sunday to Get Report Ready.

Washington, Oct. 20.—A few more points of difference between capital and labor over the definition of collective bargaining were whittled out by the committee of fifteen of the industrial conference. The proposed compromise will be submitted to both groups separately to determine how they stand on the concessions.

The labor group reported it could not support one amendment in the tentative series. It embodies the proposal of the employers' group that an employer has a recognized right "to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees and chosen by and from among them."

This is at the bottom of the controversy.

Labor's Concessions End.

Frank Morrison of the labor group told the conference that organized labor had conceded as much as it could in this direction by supporting the second paragraph of the original Russell-Elliott resolution on collective bargaining.

So the paragraph stands as originally written—it stipulates that group bargaining "must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

The first paragraph of the original declaration—the one supported by the public and labor bloc of the committee in the house—has been split into four segments, each of which states a specific right of wage earners in reference to organizing and to negotiating and bargaining.

Two interpolations have been made. One deals with the right of any government which has been established to organize in trade and labor unions "and in shop councils and other lawful industrial associations."

The words inside quotation marks form the amendment. Capital is fighting for this in recognition of the industrial representation of the agency for government which has been established in more than forty-five large industrial plants and in scores of lesser concerns within the last few years, especially since the armistice.

Labor is throwing its emphasis on recognition of unions as the agency for bargaining, while capital is demanding that plant councils, or what organized labor terms "company unions," be given at least equal recognition.

Leaders in the public groups declare that capital and labor will come to an adjustment on this question without much trouble.

### Capital Indorses Amendment

Another amendment asserts the right of wage earners to be represented by representatives "chosen by a majority of the workers themselves."

This is a substitute for the phrase in the original allowing men to be represented by men "of their own choosing."

Capital wants this as a safeguard against outside interference, particularly on the part of "militant minorities," such as launched the steel strike against the counsel of conservative labor, and it is especially argued by capital that it is necessary protection for the smaller manufacturers.

### PEOPLE IN VIENNA STARVING

Coalition of All Political Parties Committed—Burgmaster Issues Appeal to America.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—A coalition of all Austrian parties has been completed. Political differences have been buried in view of the necessity of quickly providing the starving population of Vienna with food.

The chief of the American mission went to Paris to urge a foreign loan to be used in a reconstruction of the ungodly economic conditions in Austria.

Vienna's burgmaster has issued an appeal addressed to the American congress and the American people to help Vienna.

### GERMANY STARTS TO PAY

First Installment of 20,000,000 Marks War Indemnity Has Been Paid.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—The Cologne Ga zette understands that Germany has paid the first installment of the war indemnity. The newspaper says it consisted of deliveries of various commodities amounting to 20,000,000 marks.

### Seeks Big Alimony

New York, Oct. 20.—With reported divorce proceedings instituted by Mrs. Cornelia Biddle Duke of Philadelphia against Angier Buchanan Duke, it was rumored that Mrs. Duke seeks to secure \$100,000 alimony.

### Any Time

"Mrs. Sunlight (who has been drawn)—Oh, John! How can I evade this terrible jury duty?"

"Mr. Sunlight—Tell the judge how long it takes you to make up your mind and, if necessary, you can call on me for corroboration."

### Social Cando

"My husband considered a very long time before he proposed to me. He was very careful."

"It's always those careful people who get taken in."

### Dodging It

"Hubby, if I were to die would you marry again?"

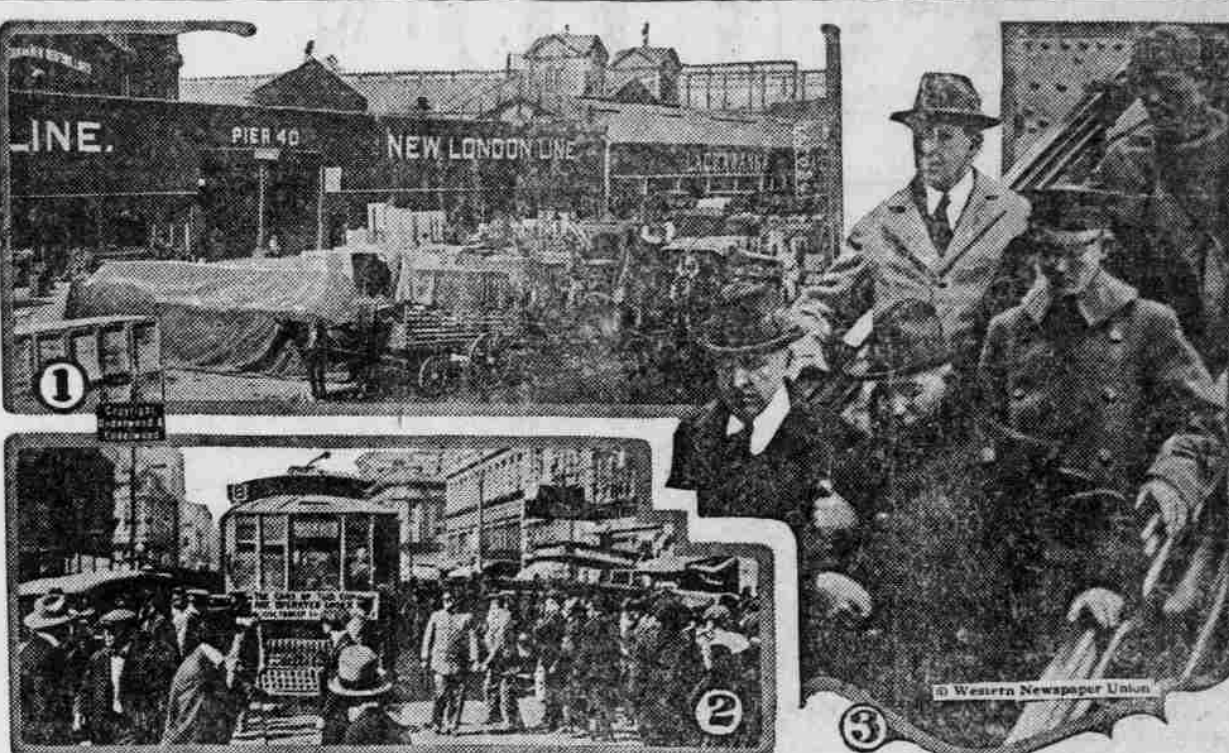
"That question is hardly fair, my dear."

"If I were to say yes you wouldn't like it, and to say never again wouldn't sound nice?"—Pittsburgh Sun.

### Bethored Him

"Were you ever bothered with dyspepsia?"

"Yes; once I got set back in school for not being able to spell it."—Boston Transcript.



1—Congestion of freight and express matter in West street, New York, due to strike of the longshoremen. 2—Policemen guarding a car in Oakland, Cal., from a mob of striking traction workers. 3—Col. E. M. House, III with the gripe, debarking at New York from the steamship Northern Pacific.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Cabinet Takes Over Rule of Nation Pending Recovery of the President.

### HIS ILLMENT NOT REVEALED

Doings of the Industrial Conference—Army Is Hot After "Reds"—League of Nations Comes Into Being—Anti-Bolshevik Armies Closing In on Soviet Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Because of the certainty that the resumption of his official duties by President Wilson will be long delayed, the cabinet has taken matters into its own hands and is virtually running the government. For the first time since Mr. Wilson became the chief magistrate, it is performing the functions allotted it by the Constitution.

Each member of the cabinet is handling all executive matters within its jurisdiction, and all other questions that come up are passed on by the full cabinet. The most important decisions are submitted to Mr. Wilson for his approval, through Admiral Grayson.

Specifically, the industrial and economic situation which has been brought to a crisis by the steel strike is being handled by Secretary Baker.

Secretary of Labor Wilson is looking after the threatened coal miners' strike, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston is doing what he can to avert the sugar famine.

The president's physicians and everybody at the White House have combined to keep from the public the real character of his illness. Admiral Grayson told the cabinet what it is, but pledged it to secrecy. All the people are permitted to know is contained in the official bulletins, which report Mr. Wilson's continued improvement, with occasional slight set-backs such as headache and restlessness due to swelling of the prostate gland. The story that he had a lesion of the brain has been vigorously though unofficially denied, but it is admitted that his complete recovery is contingent on keeping him absolutely at rest in mind and body.

The truth appears to be that he has had no cerebral attack but is suffering from a general nervous and physical breakdown.

Apparently irreconcilable differences between the several groups are cropping out in the industrial conference, as might have been expected. In the first place, Mr. Gompers, as head of the labor group insisted that the conference should arrange for arbitration of the steel strike. His resolution seemed to vote for arbitration of the strike. This also was a matter on which agreement seemed almost impossible, for labor insists on the right of workers to bargain through the unions and to pick its representatives from outside the plant or industry if it wishes; while capital declares the employer should be required to deal only with committees of his own employees. Furthermore, capital says the plant must be recognized as the unit, while labor demands that the industry be recognized as the unit. In these questions it seems that capital has the support of a considerable part of the public group.

The farmers' representatives, who are classed among the capitalists, are making a statement of principles in which these demands of the agriculturalists are set forth:

1. Such returns as will fairly compensate them for their capital investment, their technical skill, their managerial ability, and their manual labor.

2. That they and their families have social, educational, and political opportunities equal to those engaged in other industries.

Attorney General Palmer has been attacked in congress for his apparent laxity in dealing with the "red" menace in the United States, but if the

League of Nations came into being on October 13, Great Britain, France and Italy having ratified the treaty. Steps were being taken to set up a permanent organization, and goodness knows there is enough for it to do.

The United States is still outside the league and the contest in the senate continues unabated. Considerable time and effort has been devoted last week to debating the proposed Shantung amendment.

As we expected, it was voted down, but almost every senator who spoke in opposition to it, said he favored a reservation on the same lines. Senator Stanford of California, however, declared himself in favor of the Lodge reservations and the Johnson amendment giving the United States as many votes in the league as Great Britain.

The administration forces let it be known on Wednesday that they were determined to vote for rejection of the treaty with the Lodge reservations, and the opposition at once prepared to retaliate with a resolution declaring the war at an end and restoring the status quo.

The entente allies are disturbed over the American situation because the United States has refused to give them any commissions provided for in the treaty must be organized very soon. The formal exchange of ratifications of the treaty which will put it into effect was delayed by the allies in consequence.

One of the big jobs of the League of Nations will be to settle affairs in the Baltic states. Though General von Goltz submitted to his government and resigned, a large part of his army remained in Courland and, with a force of Russians, has been making a determined attack on Riga.

The Letts rallied to the defense of the city and were aided, according to report, by a British fleet. The most recent dispatches at this writing say the Russian-German forces were being slowly forced back. The Poles took part in the scrap, attacking the Germans in the rear, capturing Kovno and threatening the German lines of communication.

At the same time